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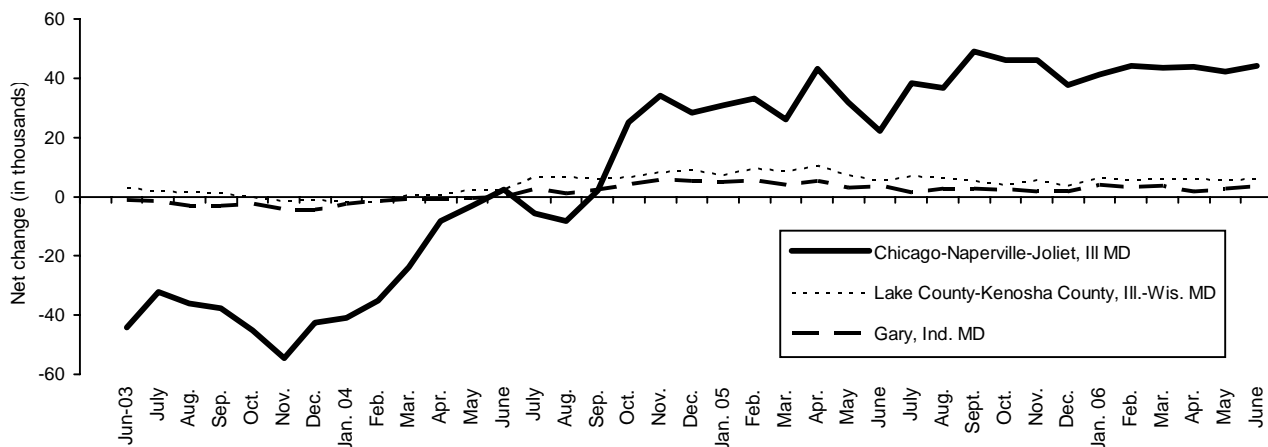
Thursday, August 24, 2006

CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA JOB COUNT RISES BY 53,600 FROM JUNE A YEAR AGO

Total nonfarm employment for the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis. Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 4,549,800 in June 2006, an increase of 53,600 or 1.2 percent over the year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. (See table 1.) Nationally, nonfarm employment grew 1.4 percent from June 2005 to June 2006. (All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

Regional Commissioner Jay A. Mousa reported that from June 2005 to June 2006, job growth in the Chicago metropolitan area was led by professional and business services, which added 33,300 jobs, an increase of 4.7 percent. (Of note, professional and business services was the growth leader, not only in Chicago, but in the majority—9 out of 12--of the largest metropolitan areas in the country. See table 2.) Leisure and hospitality followed with the addition of 10,000 jobs. Employment also grew in five of the nine remaining industry supersectors, ranging from 5,900 in trade, transportation, and utilities to 2,900 in construction. Elsewhere, manufacturing registered a decline of 8,500 jobs in the Chicago metropolitan area from June a year ago, government dropped 2,200 jobs and the information supersector lost 1,600. Employment was virtually unchanged over the past 12 months in natural resources and mining.

Chart 1. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year net change in the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill., Lake County-Kenosha County, Ill.-Wis., and Gary, Ind. Metropolitan Divisions, June 2003-June 2006



The employment increase in the Chicago metropolitan area from June 2005 to June 2006 marked the 22nd consecutive month of over-the-year growth. The June 2006 increase of 53,600 jobs was comparable to the 12-month job gains posted in each of the first five months of this year.

Metropolitan Divisions

The Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis. Metropolitan Statistical Area is comprised of three metropolitan divisions—separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. All three metropolitan divisions gained jobs over the year, with the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill. Metropolitan Division adding the largest number, 44,100. It should be noted, however, that this division accounted for 85 percent of the workforce in the Chicago metropolitan area. (See chart 1 and table 1; the Technical Note at end of release contains metropolitan area definitions.)

The Lake County-Kenosha County, Ill.-Wis. Metropolitan Division gained 5,900 jobs over the year and the remaining metropolitan division, Gary, Indiana, added 3,600.

Job growth in the eight-county Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill. Metropolitan Division was also led by professional and business services, up 31,400, an increase of 5.0 percent. The leisure and hospitality supersector added 8,700 jobs, a 2.6-percent increase. Smaller employment gains were noted in the supersectors of other services (4,500, 2.6 percent), education and health services (4,100, 0.9 percent), financial activities (3,100, 1.0 percent), trade, transportation and utilities (2,300, 0.3 percent), and construction (1,200, 0.7 percent). Three supersectors lost jobs over the year: manufacturing (-6,900 -1.7 percent), government (-2,700, -0.6 percent), and information (-1,500, -1.8 percent).

From June 2005 to June 2006, employment growth in the Lake County-Kenosha County, Ill.-Wis. Metropolitan Division was led by trade, transportation, and utilities (2,500, 3.0 percent), professional and business services (1,600, 2.5 percent), and leisure and hospitality (1,400 3.7 percent). Manufacturing, on the other hand, lost 1,000 jobs from June a year ago. Employment in the remaining supersectors changed little over the year.

In the Gary, Ind. Metropolitan Division, the educational and health services supersector added 1,300 jobs, a 3.3-percent increase from a year before. The area's construction industry gained 1,100 jobs, a 5.9-percent increase. Trade, transportation, and utilities increased by 1,100 as well, advancing 1.8 percent.

Industry Employment in the Chicago Metropolitan Area

Professional and business services employment rose by 33,300, or 4.7 percent, from June a year ago, the 29th straight month of over-the-year gains. Most of the current growth was in the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill. Metropolitan Division where close to 9 out of every 10 professional and business services jobs in Chicago's metropolitan area were located.

Jobs in leisure and hospitality rose by 10,000 in the Chicago area from June 2005 to June 2006, an increase of 2.5 percent. Over-the-year advances in this industry supersector have been posted for 48 consecutive months. Almost nine-tenths of the job additions in this supersector were located in the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill. Metropolitan Division in June 2006.

Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities, the largest industry supersector in the Chicago metropolitan area accounting for one-fifth of all employment, rose by 5,900 from June a year ago. This supersector has now enjoyed an uninterrupted 26-month span of over-the-year advances. All three metropolitan divisions added to their employment counts in this supersector in June 2006 led by the addition of 2,500 jobs in the Lake County-Kenosha County, Ill.-Wis. Metropolitan Division. The Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill. Metropolitan Division added 2,300 jobs and the Gary, Ind. Metropolitan Division contributed 1,100.

Jobs in educational and health services increased by 5,600 in the metropolitan area from June a year ago, a gain of 1.0 percent. Nearly three-fourths of the payroll additions in this industry supersector (4,100) took place in the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill. Metropolitan Division. The Gary, Ind. Metropolitan Division contributed most of the remainder, adding 1,300 jobs, a 3.3-percent increase. For the Chicago area as a whole, this industry supersector has enjoyed over 72 continuous months of over-the-year employment gains.

Employment in the other services sector (which includes equipment and machinery repairing, promoting or administering religious activities, grant making, advocacy, and such services as providing dry-cleaning and laundry, personal care, death care, pet care, photofinishing, temporary parking, and dating) rose by 4,600 in the Chicago area, a 2.3-percent increase similar to the 12-month gains posted in April and May of this year.

Financial activities employment also rose by 3,700 from June 2005 to June 2006, a 1.1-percent increase. In this industry supersector, over-year increases were recorded throughout 2005 and the first six months of 2006. In 2004, the industry had sustained 12 months of over-the-year job declines.

The construction industry supersector in the Chicago metropolitan area added 2,900 jobs from June 2005 to June 2006. Employment growth was particularly strong in the Gary, Ind. Metropolitan Division which added 1,100 jobs, an increase of 5.9 percent. Though the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill. Metropolitan Division had a similar gain of 1,200 jobs, it represented an increase of only 0.7 percent.

Three supersectors in the Chicago metropolitan area lost jobs from June 2005 to June 2006. Manufacturing continued its downward slide in the Chicago metropolitan area with the loss of 8,500 jobs, 1.7 percent of its total, bringing this industry's employment level to 490,500. The last time manufacturing payrolls added 1,000 or more jobs over a 12-month period in the Chicago area was July 1998 (1,700).

Chicago area public sector employment declined by 2,200 from June 2005 to June 2006. Almost all of this loss occurred in the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill. Metropolitan Division.

Employment in the information supersector (which includes software publishing, and both traditional publishing and publishing exclusively on the Internet; the motion picture and sound recording industries; the broadcasting industries, including traditional broadcasting and those broadcasting exclusively over the Internet; the telecommunications industries; and the industries known as Internet services providers and Web search portals, data processing industries, and the information services industries) was down by 1,600 in June 2006, a loss of 1.7 percent. The last time this supersector added 1,000 or more jobs over the year was June 2001 (1,600).

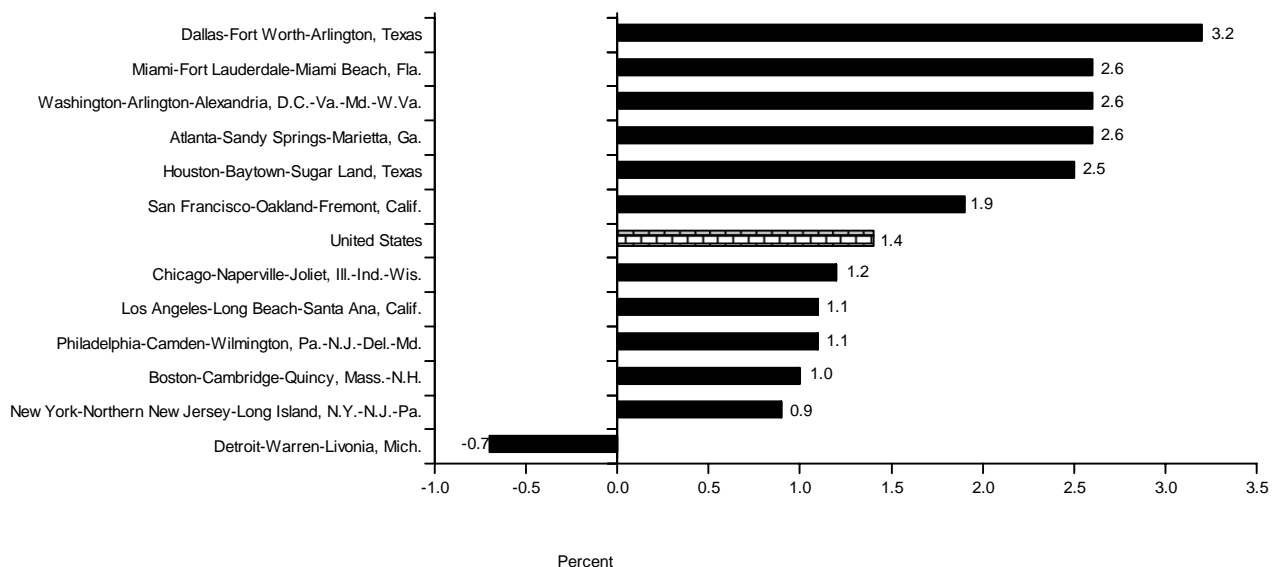
Twelve Largest Metropolitan Areas

Chicago is one of the 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in the nation. Among these 12 areas, one-half registered job growth stronger than the national gain of 1.4 percent from June 2005 to June 2006. Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington placed first with an employment increase of 3.2 percent. Four areas followed with increases of either 2.5 or 2.6 percent: Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach. San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont (1.9 percent) also had job growth above the national average. (See chart 2.)

Employment in Chicago grew at a 1.2-percent pace in June, close to or slightly above the percentage gains in Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana and Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington (both 1.1 percent), Boston-Cambridge-Quincy (1.0 percent), and New York-North New Jersey-Long Island (0.9 percent). Detroit was the only metropolitan area among the 12 largest that experienced an over-the-year employment decline, losing 0.7 percent of its jobs in June 2006.

Chicago's over-the-year gain of 53,600 jobs ranked 8th among the 12 largest metropolitan areas, 35,300 behind pacesetter Dallas which added 88,900 jobs. New York, Washington D.C., Los Angeles, Miami, Atlanta, and Houston also placed ahead of Chicago, adding from 59,400 to 78,200 jobs each.

Chart 2. Over-the-year percent change in employment, 12 largest metropolitan areas and the United States, June 2005-June 2006



Technical Note

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The CES survey is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor in which State employment security agencies prepare the data using concepts, definitions, and technical procedures prescribed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Definitions. Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

Method of estimation. The employment data are estimated using a "link relative" technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios. Small-domain models are used as the official estimators for approximately 10 percent of CES published series.

Annual revisions. Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports which are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

Reliability of the estimates

The estimates presented in this release are based on sample survey and administrative data and thus are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability--that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data are also subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the special estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

Employment estimates. Measures of sampling error for state CES data at the supersector level are available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm>. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available at <http://www.bls.gov/sae/>.

Area definitions. The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, dated February 18, 2004. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is published annually in the May issue of Employment and Earnings.

Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties in Illinois; Jasper, Lake, Newton, and Porter Counties in Indiana; and Kenosha County in Wisconsin.

The Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill. Metropolitan Division (MD) includes Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, McHenry, and Will Counties in Illinois.

The Lake County-Kenosha County, Ill.-Wis. Metropolitan Division (MD) includes Lake County in Illinois and Kenosha County in Wisconsin.

The Gary, Ind. Metropolitan Division (MD) includes Jasper, Lake, Newton, and Porter Counties in Indiana.

Additional information

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in *Employment and Earnings*, which is available by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (telephone 202-512-1800).

Industry employment data for states and metropolitan areas from the CES program are also available in the above mentioned news releases and from the Internet at (<http://www.bls.gov/sae/>).

For personal assistance or further information on the Current Employment Statistics program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Midwest Information Office at (312) 353-1880 from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. CT.

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, Chicago metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	June 2005	Apr. 2006	May. 2006	June 2006(p)	Change from June 2005 to June 2006 (p)	
					Number	Percent
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)						
Total nonfarm	4,496.2	4,493.7	4,524.4	4,549.8	53.6	1.2
Natural resources and mining	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	-0.1	-3.8
Construction	220.4	210.5	217.6	223.3	2.9	1.3
Manufacturing	499.0	489.0	487.3	490.5	-8.5	-1.7
Trade, transportation, & utilities	913.8	908.0	913.8	919.7	5.9	0.6
Information	93.7	92.0	91.9	92.1	-1.6	-1.7
Financial activities	329.4	331.6	331.2	333.1	3.7	1.1
Professional & business services	710.2	728.4	735.5	743.5	33.3	4.7
Educational & health services	555.9	567.4	566.9	561.5	5.6	1.0
Leisure & hospitality	404.6	395.7	406.0	414.6	10.0	2.5
Other services	196.9	199.8	199.8	201.5	4.6	2.3
Government	569.7	568.9	571.9	567.5	-2.2	-0.4
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill. Metropolitan Division (MD)						
Total nonfarm	3,818.6	3,816.4	3,840.8	3,862.7	44.1	1.2
Natural resources and mining	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	-0.1	-5.3
Construction	180.3	171.0	176.7	181.5	1.2	0.7
Manufacturing	398.5	390.8	389.0	391.6	-6.9	-1.7
Trade, transportation, & utilities	771.3	764.3	768.8	773.6	2.3	0.3
Information	85.6	84.0	83.9	84.1	-1.5	-1.8
Financial activities	296.7	298.5	298.0	299.8	3.1	1.0
Professional & business services	623.8	640.7	647.4	655.2	31.4	5.0
Educational & health services	475.9	484.3	484.2	480.0	4.1	0.9
Leisure & hospitality	335.4	330.2	337.9	344.1	8.7	2.6
Other services	170.5	173.8	173.7	175.0	4.5	2.6
Government	478.7	477.1	479.4	476.0	-2.7	-0.6
Lake County-Kenosha County, Ill.-Wis. Metropolitan Division (MD)						
Total nonfarm	399.8	397.1	401.8	405.7	5.9	1.5
Natural resources and mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Construction	21.5	20.5	21.3	22.1	0.6	2.8
Manufacturing	62.3	60.8	60.9	61.3	-1.0	-1.6
Trade, transportation, & utilities	82.4	83.5	84.2	84.9	2.5	3.0
Information	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0
Financial activities	22.5	23.1	23.2	23.2	0.7	3.1
Professional & business services	62.8	64.1	64.4	64.4	1.6	2.5
Educational & health services	40.0	40.8	40.7	40.2	0.2	0.5
Leisure & hospitality	37.7	35.1	37.1	39.1	1.4	3.7
Other services	13.6	13.2	13.3	13.6	0.0	0.0
Government	51.2	50.2	50.9	51.1	-0.1	-0.2
Gary, Ind. Metropolitan Division (MD)						
Total nonfarm	277.8	280.2	281.8	281.4	3.6	1.3
Natural resources and mining	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Construction	18.6	19.0	19.6	19.7	1.1	5.9
Manufacturing	38.2	37.4	37.4	37.6	-0.6	-1.6
Trade, transportation, & utilities	60.1	60.2	60.8	61.2	1.1	1.8
Information	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	-0.1	-4.0
Financial activities	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.1	-0.1	-1.0
Professional & business services	23.6	23.6	23.7	23.9	0.3	1.3
Educational & health services	40.0	42.3	42.0	41.3	1.3	3.3
Leisure & hospitality	31.5	30.4	31.0	31.4	-0.1	-0.3
Other services	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.9	0.1	0.8
Government	39.8	41.6	41.6	40.4	0.6	1.5

(p)=preliminary.

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	June 2005	Apr. 2006	May. 2006	June 2006(p)	Change from June 2005 to June 2006 (p)	
					Number	Percent
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.						
Total nonfarm	8,447.6	8,394.6	8,458.3	8,525.8	78.2	0.9
Natural resources, mining, & construction	343.8	337.3	345.3	350.7	6.9	2.0
Manufacturing	485.2	464.0	465.6	467.2	-18.0	-3.7
Trade, transportation, & utilities	1,595.5	1,576.2	1,588.7	1,602.4	6.9	0.4
Information	291.5	288.0	290.2	290.9	-0.6	-0.2
Financial activities	784.8	786.9	789.9	799.4	14.6	1.9
Professional & business services	1,258.1	1,244.8	1,250.9	1,267.5	9.4	0.7
Educational & health services	1,370.6	1,409.6	1,411.4	1,400.2	29.6	2.2
Leisure & hospitality	648.0	611.7	634.1	658.2	10.2	1.6
Other services	370.5	380.7	383.8	387.3	16.8	4.5
Government	1,299.6	1,295.4	1,298.4	1,302.0	2.4	0.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.						
Total nonfarm	5,523.3	5,559.4	5,574.9	5,586.5	63.2	1.1
Natural resources and mining	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.1	2.3
Construction	250.9	251.5	254.9	257.1	6.2	2.5
Manufacturing	655.9	651.6	652.0	652.0	-3.9	-0.6
Trade, transportation, & utilities	1,056.5	1,059.1	1,061.6	1,066.5	10.0	0.9
Information	235.2	237.1	239.2	241.5	6.3	2.7
Financial activities	382.6	387.1	386.7	387.0	4.4	1.2
Professional & business services	839.6	850.3	850.4	854.2	14.6	1.7
Educational & health services	600.0	616.7	614.9	607.2	7.2	1.2
Leisure & hospitality	551.6	549.2	555.0	559.4	7.8	1.4
Other services	196.3	197.6	198.8	199.8	3.5	1.8
Government	750.3	754.7	756.9	757.3	7.0	0.9
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.						
Total nonfarm	4,496.2	4,493.7	4,524.4	4,549.8	53.6	1.2
Natural resources and mining	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	-0.1	-3.8
Construction	220.4	210.5	217.6	223.3	2.9	1.3
Manufacturing	499.0	489.0	487.3	490.5	-8.5	-1.7
Trade, transportation, & utilities	913.8	908.0	913.8	919.7	5.9	0.6
Information	93.7	92.0	91.9	92.1	-1.6	-1.7
Financial activities	329.4	331.6	331.2	333.1	3.7	1.1
Professional & business services	710.2	728.4	735.5	743.5	33.3	4.7
Educational & health services	555.9	567.4	566.9	561.5	5.6	1.0
Leisure & hospitality	404.6	395.7	406.0	414.6	10.0	2.5
Other services	196.9	199.8	199.8	201.5	4.6	2.3
Government	569.7	568.9	571.9	567.5	-2.2	-0.4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va.						
Total nonfarm	2,938.3	2,975.0	2,992.8	3,015.1	76.8	2.6
Natural resources, mining, & construction	189.9	190.0	192.3	195.0	5.1	2.7
Manufacturing	65.7	64.6	64.8	65.3	-0.4	-0.6
Trade, transportation, & utilities	407.4	410.7	413.0	417.2	9.8	2.4
Information	100.5	100.1	100.5	101.0	0.5	0.5
Financial activities	162.1	162.1	163.1	164.2	2.1	1.3
Professional & business services	646.9	665.6	669.0	676.3	29.4	4.5
Educational & health services	305.4	322.1	320.9	318.1	12.7	4.2
Leisure & hospitality	261.9	254.4	260.9	268.2	6.3	2.4
Other services	167.8	169.0	169.8	170.9	3.1	1.8
Government	630.7	636.4	638.5	638.9	8.2	1.3

(p)=preliminary.

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)—continued

Area and Industry	June 2005	Apr. 2006	May. 2006	June 2006(p)	Change from June 2005 to June 2006 (p)	
					Number	Percent
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas						
Total nonfarm	2,763.5	2,836.6	2,843.3	2,852.4	88.9	3.2
Natural resources, mining, & construction	168.2	173.9	175.4	178.3	10.1	6.0
Manufacturing	294.1	293.4	292.1	293.6	-0.5	-0.2
Trade, transportation, & utilities	597.7	603.9	604.5	605.4	7.7	1.3
Information	92.7	91.3	90.6	90.7	-2.0	-2.2
Financial activities	221.7	226.0	226.8	227.5	5.8	2.6
Professional & business services	384.2	405.9	407.9	413.1	28.9	7.5
Educational & health services	280.6	297.3	298.5	297.9	17.3	6.2
Leisure & hospitality	265.2	266.9	269.1	272.4	7.2	2.7
Other services	108.5	108.1	107.9	108.5	0.0	0.0
Government	350.6	369.9	370.5	365.0	14.4	4.1
Philadelphia-Camden, Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.						
Total nonfarm	2,792.7	2,810.5	2,823.3	2,823.7	31.0	1.1
Natural resources, mining & construction	131.5	126.9	130.2	132.3	0.8	0.6
Manufacturing	231.8	226.4	225.8	228.0	-3.8	-1.6
Trade, transportation, & utilities	534.0	534.6	539.1	541.0	7.0	1.3
Information	55.3	55.2	55.7	56.0	0.7	1.3
Financial activities	220.7	219.1	219.6	220.4	-0.3	-0.1
Professional & business services	413.1	417.5	419.1	421.0	7.9	1.9
Educational & health services	493.8	514.8	511.5	500.8	7.0	1.4
Leisure & hospitality	228.2	220.9	228.4	232.7	4.5	2.0
Other services	127.5	130.0	131.3	132.3	4.8	3.8
Government	356.8	365.1	362.6	359.2	2.4	0.7
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, Fla.						
Total nonfarm	2,366.1	2,452.7	2,455.9	2,426.6	60.5	2.6
Natural resources and mining	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	143.7	147.1	148.8	150.2	6.5	4.5
Manufacturing	100.7	99.5	99.7	100.2	-0.5	-0.5
Trade, transportation, & utilities	526.0	534.3	535.8	533.9	7.9	1.5
Information	57.1	57.4	57.4	57.3	0.2	0.4
Financial activities	177.2	182.1	182.5	183.2	6.0	3.4
Professional & business services	415.5	434.3	433.4	435.1	19.6	4.7
Educational & health services	298.8	308.4	309.6	307.4	8.6	2.9
Leisure & hospitality	248.3	259.3	257.0	254.7	6.4	2.6
Other services	102.0	103.7	103.9	104.6	2.6	2.5
Government	296.0	325.9	327.0	299.2	3.2	1.1
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H. (NECTA)						
Total nonfarm	2,440.6	2,440.4	2,451.2	2,465.0	24.4	1.0
Natural resources and mining	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	-0.2	-14.3
Construction	105.7	101.6	105.1	107.4	1.7	1.6
Manufacturing	228.1	226.6	227.1	228.6	0.5	0.2
Trade, transportation, & utilities	424.0	414.8	417.5	421.3	-2.7	-0.6
Information	74.7	75.0	75.0	75.3	0.6	0.8
Financial activities	186.7	187.9	188.8	191.4	4.7	2.5
Professional & business services	390.5	391.7	394.1	399.7	9.2	2.4
Educational & health services	426.0	450.5	443.7	433.2	7.2	1.7
Leisure & hospitality	221.3	205.2	212.6	220.6	-0.7	-0.3
Other services	87.6	87.0	87.1	88.1	0.5	0.6
Government	294.6	299.0	299.0	298.2	3.6	1.2

(p)=preliminary.

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)—continued

Area and Industry	June 2005	Apr. 2006	May. 2006	June 2006(p)	Change from June 2005 to June 2006 (p)	
					Number	Percent
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, Texas						
Total nonfarm	2,353.4	2,400.8	2,411.8	2,412.8	59.4	2.5
Natural resources, mining & construction	239.1	247.8	250.2	249.2	10.1	4.2
Manufacturing	213.9	216.4	216.8	218.7	4.8	2.2
Trade, transportation, & utilities	482.6	485.9	487.1	490.3	7.7	1.6
Information	36.5	35.4	35.2	35.4	-1.1	-3.0
Financial activities	138.6	141.5	142.0	142.9	4.3	3.1
Professional & business services	333.9	349.1	352.0	354.2	20.3	6.1
Educational & health services	260.6	268.0	268.8	268.6	8.0	3.1
Leisure & hospitality	215.6	210.7	213.8	216.2	0.6	0.3
Other services	95.7	96.5	97.0	98.4	2.7	2.8
Government	336.9	349.5	348.9	338.9	2.0	0.6
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.						
Total nonfarm	2,332.1	2,390.7	2,399.0	2,391.9	59.8	2.6
Natural resources and mining	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.1	4.8
Construction	132.6	138.2	139.1	139.4	6.8	5.1
Manufacturing	178.0	177.4	177.5	178.3	0.3	0.2
Trade, transportation, & utilities	532.8	539.7	542.9	544.6	11.8	2.2
Information	90.8	90.1	89.7	89.3	-1.5	-1.7
Financial activities	157.3	159.9	160.4	160.5	3.2	2.0
Professional & business services	386.2	398.4	398.6	399.0	12.8	3.3
Educational & health services	230.0	240.1	241.1	239.9	9.9	4.3
Leisure & hospitality	226.2	227.2	231.4	231.7	5.5	2.4
Other services	96.1	98.3	97.6	97.7	1.6	1.7
Government	300.0	319.2	318.5	309.3	9.3	3.1
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.						
Total nonfarm	2,077.2	2,030.3	2,058.1	2,063.5	-13.7	-0.7
Natural resources, mining & construction	90.0	79.4	86.3	89.7	-0.3	-0.3
Manufacturing	289.0	274.8	277.1	275.6	-13.4	-4.6
Trade, transportation, & utilities	382.6	374.1	377.7	377.3	-5.3	-1.4
Information	35.5	34.4	34.7	34.6	-0.9	-2.5
Financial activities	119.8	118.7	119.4	120.3	0.5	0.4
Professional & business services	375.1	368.4	374.8	379.9	4.8	1.3
Educational & health services	262.7	269.1	269.8	268.4	5.7	2.2
Leisure & hospitality	191.0	183.4	189.1	191.5	0.5	0.3
Other services	92.8	89.9	90.0	90.9	-1.9	-2.0
Government	238.7	238.1	239.2	235.3	-3.4	-1.4
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.						
Total nonfarm	1,984.2	2,004.8	2,013.4	2,021.1	36.9	1.9
Natural resources and mining	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Construction	115.6	120.5	122.8	125.4	9.8	8.5
Manufacturing	138.1	139.4	139.7	140.6	2.5	1.8
Trade, transportation, & utilities	357.3	357.7	359.3	360.8	3.5	1.0
Information	71.7	69.7	69.4	69.3	-2.4	-3.3
Financial activities	159.0	162.0	162.4	162.6	3.6	2.3
Professional & business services	333.9	339.7	339.8	342.5	8.6	2.6
Educational & health services	218.4	224.5	224.8	223.2	4.8	2.2
Leisure & hospitality	202.0	201.5	204.5	206.6	4.6	2.3
Other services	74.5	73.4	73.7	74.4	-0.1	-0.1
Government	312.4	315.1	315.7	314.4	2.0	0.6

(p)=preliminary.